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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/676,690	09/29/2000	Phillip Lee Scanlan	2001.2.5	1584

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EXAMINER
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WANG, LIANG CHE A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2155

DATE MAILED: 01/20/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/676,690

Applicant(s)

SCANLAN, PHILLIP LEE

Examiner

Liang-che Alex Wang

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 December 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.  
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_ 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

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**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-28 have been examined.
2. Priority Paper is received on 1/7/2004.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-3, 6-9, 12, 16-22, 25-26 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chong et al., US Patent Number 5,497,319, hereinafter Chong, in view of Kato, Derwent-Acc-No: 2000-004258, JP 11-282848, hereinafter Kato.
5. Referring to claim 1, Chong has taught a method of ordering translation (Col 3 lines 15-20) including the steps of : displaying to a user a translation component (see abstract, this invention is about, user-requested translation from remote server, therefore a translation component is inherently displaying to user for user to submit the translation command to the remote server); said user request translation of a selected communication (Col 3 lines 36-44, lines 58-61, selected communication is the input text that is being received by the receiving interface); said translation component requesting a translation of said selected communication by transmitting said selected communication, or an indicator of said selected communication to a translation manager (Col 3 lines 36-44, lines 58-61, input text is being transmitted to the receiving interface for translation); said translation

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manager obtaining a translation of said communication (Col 3 lines 63-67); and said translation manager directing transmission of said translation of said communication to said user (Col 3 lines 50-54, Col 4 lines 13-14, and abstract.)

Chong has not explicitly taught wherein the request for translation is submitted by clicking once on the translation component.

However, Kato has taught the text to be translated is selected by clicking the mouse button and dragging it till required (see Basic-Abstract Novelty "The text to be translated is selected by clicking the mouse button and dragging it till required. The translated text appears on the same location of screen on release of click button of mouse.)

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Chong such that to includes the one-click method for requesting translation of the selected communication, because both Chong and Kato are providing methods for providing translations to users based on user-requests.

A person with ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Chong because difficult foreign language text can also be converted easily just by click and drag operation. The text conversion time is reduced since it translates the text simultaneously thus English learning effect is improved, as taught by Kato (see ADVANTAGE section of Kato.)

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6. Referring to claim 2, Chong has further taught the steps of said user providing translation parameters (Col 3 lines 58-61, Col 4 lines 25-28, receiving interface receives sub language control input, and Col 6 lines 65-67.)
7. Referring to claim 3, Chong has further taught wherein said translation parameters include a target language (abstract lines 1-3, Col 4 lines 25-28, translating the input text to the target language.)
8. Referring to claim 6, Chong has further taught the step of said translation manager appending further information to said translation (Col 3 lines 50-54, Col 4 lines 12-14, abstract lines 16-21, it is inherent for the translation manager to append further information such as recipient's info, to the said translation so so the translation could be sent back to the requester.)
9. Referring to claim 7, Chong has further taught wherein said further information is identifying information for correctly return said translation to said user (see rejection to claim 6.)
10. Referring to claim 8, Chong has further taught the step of the translation manager replacing links in the selected communication (Col 3 lines 39-44, lines 49-54, receiving input via a first link is replaced by the second link that used to send the translation back to the recipient.)
11. Referring to claim 9, Chong has further taught the step of the translation manager translating communications links to the selected communication (see rejection to claim 1, this is inherent because the translation manager has to translate the communication linked

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to the selected communication or the invention would fail to work for its intended purpose.)

12. Referring to claim 12, Chong has further taught the step of said translation manager maintaining user information (Col 7 line 59 – Col 8 line 22, Col 6 lines 63-67).
13. Referring to claim 16, Chong has further taught the step of caching translation of static content of said selected communication (Col 3 line 62 – Col 4 line 14, the dictionary database is viewed as static content.)
14. Referring to claims 17, 21, 22, 25, claims 17, 21, 25 encompass the same scope of the invention as that of the claims 1-2, 12. Therefore, claims 17, 21, 25 are rejected for the same reason as the claims 1-2, 12.
15. Referring to claim 18, Chong as modified has taught an invention as described in claim 17, and the limitation of claim 18, are well known in the art that a person with ordinary skill in the art would know a application such as Chong as modified could be implemented in wither an explorer bar, a pull-down menu, context menu or a button.
16. Referring to claim 19, Chong has further taught wherein said one click translation component comprises an add-in application for an electronic mail program (Col 20 lines 55-59).
17. Referring to claim 20, Chong as modified has further taught wherein said one-click translation component comprises an application operating within an operating system for translating communications within the operating system (see drawing 1 of Kato, the translation application is used to translate contents appears on a web browser, and it is

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inherent that a browser is running under a operating system such as Internet Explorer runs under Microsoft Windows.)

18. Referring to claims 26, 28, claims 26, 28 encompass the same scope of the invention as that of the claims 1, 12. Therefore, claims 26, 28 are rejected for the same reason as the claims 1, 12.
19. Claim 4, and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chong in view of Kato, and in further views of Kobayakawa et al., US Patent Number 6,119,078, hereinafter Kobayakawa.
20. Referring to claim 4, Chong as modified has taught an invention as described in claim 1, Chong as modified has taught wherein the transmitting step involving transmitting a selected part of the web page (rejection to claim 1, Kato shows a method for translation the portion on the web page by drag or click on the part of web page)

Chong as modified has not explicitly taught wherein the step of transmitting involves transmitting a URL or a web page or the web page.

However, Kobayakawa has taught transmitting the URL or a web page to the translation engine for translation (Col 8 lines 58-67)

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Chong and Kato such that to includes the step of transmitting involves transmitting a URL or a web page or the web page., because all Chong, Kato, and Kobayakawa are providing methods for providing translations to users based on user-requests.

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A person with ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Chong in view of Kato, because transmitting the URL or a web page would allow the system to translate an entire web page at once. Which would give user a more completed translation in once.

21. Referring to claim 5, claim 5 encompasses similar scope of the invention as that of the claim 4, except the claim 5 includes the limitation of an E-mail. Chong has further taught about the translation could also be implemented on an e-mail system (Col 20 lines 55-59). Therefore, claim 5 is rejected for the same reason as the claims 4 and the teaching further provided by Chong.
22. Claims 10, 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chong in view of Kato, and in further views of Beurket et al., US Patent Number 6,360,273, hereinafter Beurket.
23. Referring to claim 10, Chong as modified has taught an invention as described in claim 1. Chong and Kato have not taught the step of the translation manager translating currency amounts to equivalent amounts in a user currency.

However, Beurket has taught transformation may be one of several conversions including language translation and currency conversion.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Chong and Kato such that to includes the currency conversion because all Chong, Kato, and Kobayakawa are providing methods for providing transformation services to users based on user-requests.



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A person with ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Chong in view of Kato, because in most cases, a person needs language translation would also needs currency conversion because different language system may also belong to different currency system in different country, and having a currency conversion included in the system would allow users to convert the currency from a different system to system that the user is familiar with, which provides the convenience to the users.

24. Referring to claim 24, claim 24 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claims 10. Therefore, claim 24 is rejected for the same reason as the claim 10..
25. Claims 11, 23 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chong in view of Kato, and in further views of Robinson, US Patent Number 6,532,310, hereinafter Robinson.
26. Referring to claim 11, Chong as modified has taught an invention as described in claim 1. Chong and Kato have not taught the step of compiling statistical information about said translation manager.

However, Robinson has taught compiling statistical information about a translation system (Col 2 lines 3-14).

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Chong and Kato such that to includes the step of compiling statistical information about said translation manager, because both Chong and Robinson are providing methods for improving translation through a communication network.

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A person with ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Chong in view of Kato, because compiling a list of statistical information would allow the system to know the performance of the system and allow the linguist to correct the errors found in translation, as taught by Robinson (Col 2 lines 6-7.)

27. Referring to claims 23, 27, claims 23, 27 encompass the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 11. Therefore, claims 23, 27 are rejected for the same reason as the claims 11..

28. Claims 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chong in view of Kato, and in further views of Roy, US Patent Number 6,600,725, hereinafter Roy.

29. Referring to claim 13-15, Chong as modified has taught an invention as described in claim 1. However, Chong and Kato have not explicitly taught the step of effecting payment for said translation, and wherein payment is effected by an originator of said communication paying a fee, for displaying said one click translation and the advertiser paying said fee or part of said fee for displaying the translation component.

However, Roy has taught the advertiser pays for the user's services (Col 7 lines 48-63).

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Chong and Kato such that to include the step of effecting payment for said translation, and wherein payment is effected by an originator of said communication paying a fee, for displaying said one click translation and the advertiser paying said fee or part of said fee for displaying the translation

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component because it is known that service must be paid somehow to keep the business going, and the translation provided by Chong and Kato are a type of service.

A person with ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Chong in view of Kato, because since the income of the service is important to keep a business running and industry to innovate, there must be some way to collect the money, and a person with ordinary skill in the art would come out with the ideas for charging such service by either charging the users, the originators, the advertisers or even the sponsors.

### *Response to Arguments*

30. Applicant's arguments filed 12/15/2003, paper number 3, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

31. In that remarks, applicant's argues in substance:

- a. That: "Examiner has incorrectly interpreted the teachings of both Chong and Kato such that even if the person with ordinary skill attempted to combine the teachings of Chong and Kato, he/she could not arrive at the invention as claimed."

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This is not found persuasive because Chong is providing an environment that translates an input text in a source language to output text in a target language (abstract lines 1-4), and Kato is teaching the one click method of translation (see Basic-Abstract Novelty "The text to be translated is selected by clicking the mouse button and dragging it till required. The translated text appears on the same location of screen on release of click button of mouse.) Therefore a person with

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ordinary skill in the art would have combine the two invention into an one click translation method as applicants have claimed.

- b. That: "Arguably, no translation is being performed as a result of highlighting process... Kato neither discloses, suggests, nor renders obvious a one click translation component to request translation of a selected translation." (page 8 lines 7-11.)

This is not found persuasive because Kato has clearly pointed out in the ADVANTAGE section of KATO reference, that **a foreign language text** can also be **converted** easily and just by **clicking** and dragging it till required... conversion time is reduced since it **translate** as well as pronounces the text **simultaneously**. Which means a translation is being performed by clicking on the text needed for translation and the portion that is being clicked is viewed as the translation component.

- c. In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

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**Conclusion**

32. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a). A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

33. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Liang-che Alex Wang whose telephone number is (703) 305-8159. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday, 8:30 am to 5:00 pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain T Alam can be reached on (703)308-6662. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306 for regular communications. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-9000.

Liang-che Wang  
January 14, 2004

*lcw*

*Hosain Alam*

**HOSAIN ALAM**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**